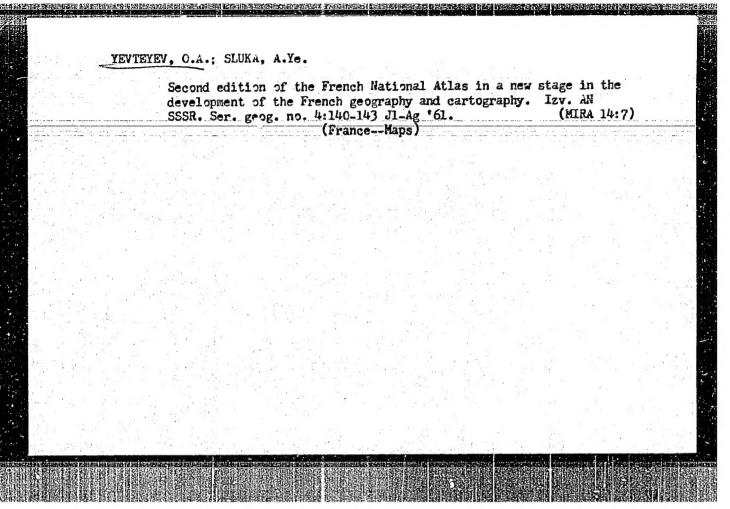
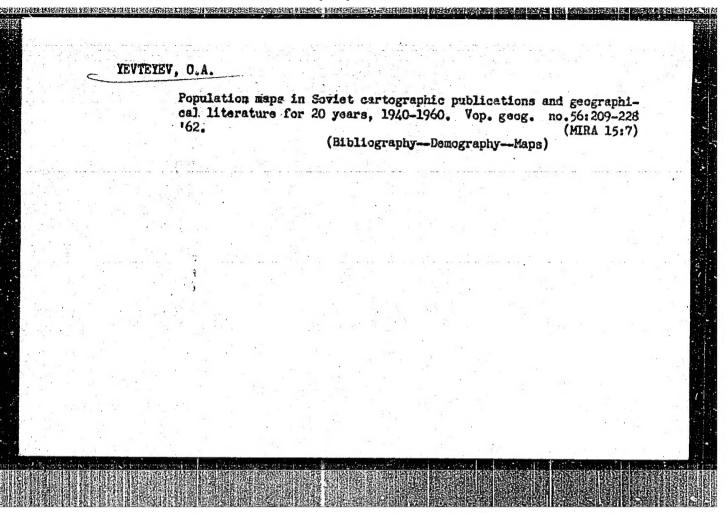
YEVTEYEV, O.A.

Population maps in comprehensive national atlases. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 15 no.4:20-25 Jl - Ag '60. (HIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra geodezii i kartografii Moskovskogo universiteta. (Population--- Kaps) (Atlases)



M.V.L omonosov and cartography. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 5: Geog. 16 no.5:12-17 S-0 *61. (MIRA 14:9)					
1. Kafedra geoc	iezii i kartog ov, Mikhail "a	rafii ^M osko sil'evich,	vskogo unive 1711-1765)	ersiteta. (Cartography)	- 19 ₁₂ 3



AUTHOR 3

Yatmanov, A.; Yevteyev, P.; Rubtsov, V. SOV-107-58-4-21/57

TITLE:

When Will There Be Radio Parts (Kogda zhe budut radiodetali?)

PERIODICAL:

Radio, 1958, Nr 4, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

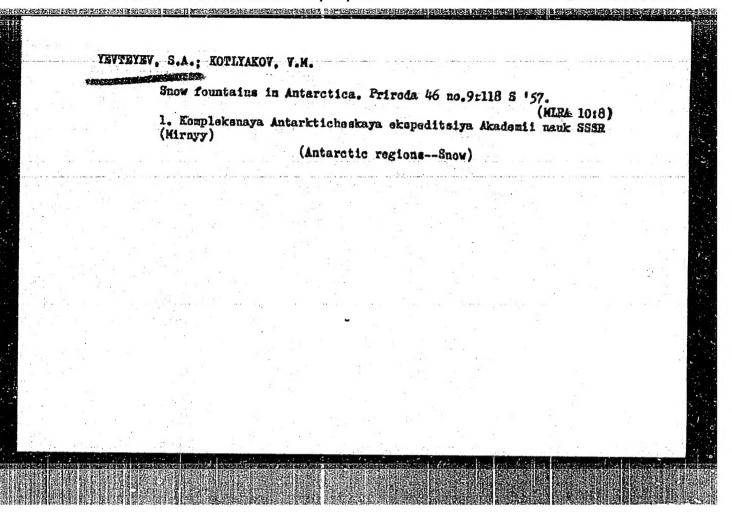
The article contains correspondence from radio amateurs in various parts of the Soviet Union, complaining of the lack of radio components or materials for making these components.

There are 2 drawings.

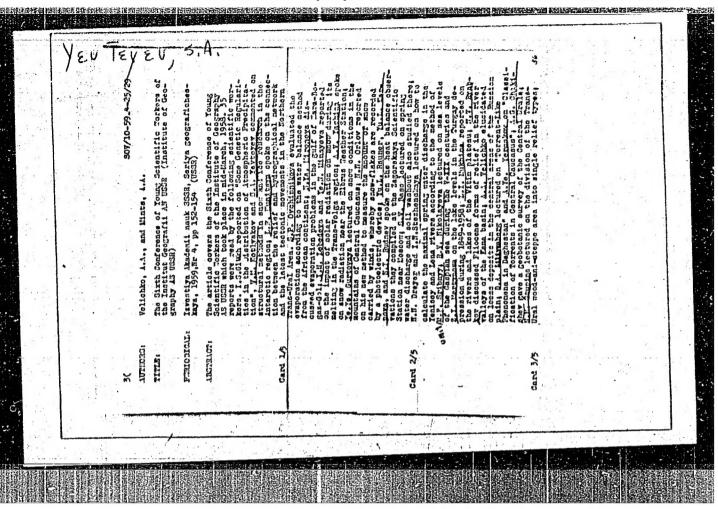
1. Radio equipment -- Availability 2. Radio equipment -- Maintenance

3. Radio operators -- Amateurs

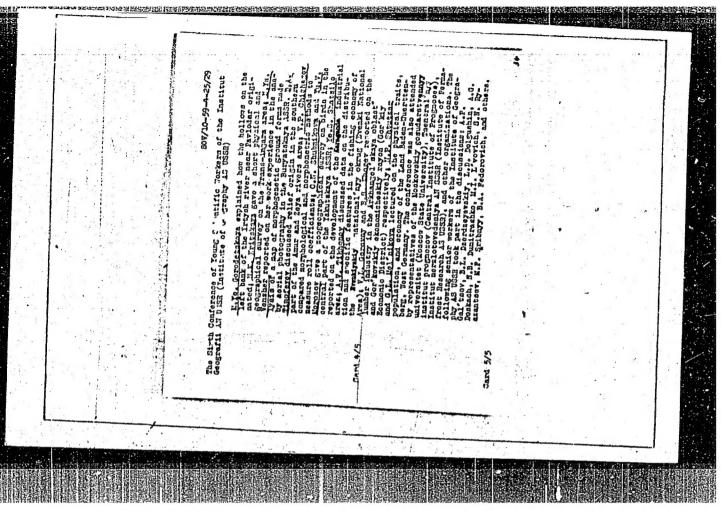
Card 1/1



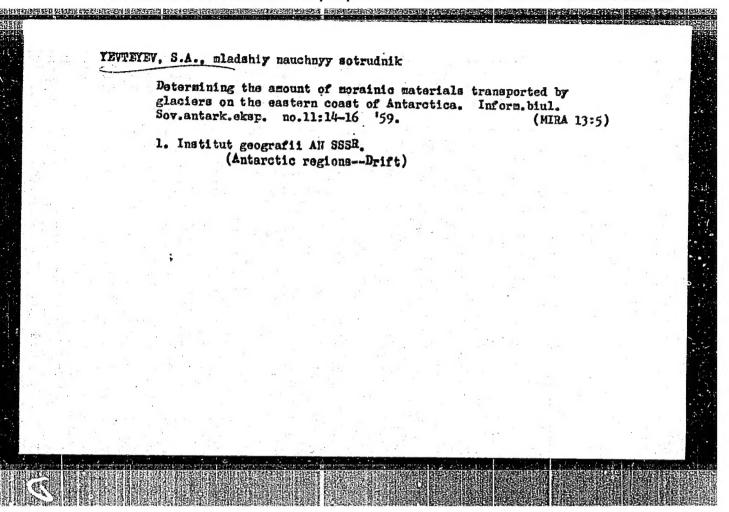
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TEVESIEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

The relief forwing activity of the ice cover on the eastern coast of Antarctica. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.12:17-19 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR. (Antarctic regions—Glaciers)

S/169/61/000/009/020/056 D228/D304

AUTHOR:

Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE:

The structure of the Antarctic ice-sheet (from the data of expeditions of recent years and the results of work in the period of the International Geophysical Year)

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 56, abstract 9V452.2 (V ab. Glyatsiol. issled. no. 5, M.,

AN SSSR, 1960, 27-37)

TEXT: Using literature on the structure of the ice of the Antarctic ice-sheet and the results of the investigations of the Soviet expeditions of 1956 - 1958, the author draws conclusions about the formation of the structure of different parts of the ice-sheet. Shelf-glacier ice is structure of different parts of the ice-sheet. Shelf-glacier ice is characterized by the regular increase in the size of the crystals and their lengthening with depth; differences also appear in the size and their lengthening with depth; differences also appear in the size and their lengthening with depth; differences also appear in the size and their lengthening with depth; differences also appear in the size and their lengthening with depth; differential movements in melt-waters in the formation of ice and with differential movements in

Card 1/3

S/169/61/000/009/020/056 D228/D304

The structure of ...

the mass of the ice. Glacial flows (outlet glaciers) which have a considerable speed of movement are also characterized by the increase in the size of crystals with depth; thus, on the Jones glacier, the average sectional area of a crystal comprises 1 mm2 at a depth of 15 m from the surface and 330 mm2 at a depth of 400 m. With depth, the tendency becomes stronger for the appearance of coarse parallelepiped forms on the crystals, whereupon their long axis is situated in the direction of movement, their short axis being disposed vertically. With depth, the principal axes of the crystals exhibit regulation in the vertical direction all the more clearly. Parts of the ice-sheet with little mobility have crystals of smaller dimensions than is the case with glacial flows, but the patterns of structural change with depth are qualitatively similar. The ice structure is most complex in the moraine-bearing series, in which three textural elements are distinguished: a band of actual morainebearing ice, milky-white ice, and transparent ice. Together with the marked differences in the structure of these three kinds of ice, a community of certain properties is displayed -- in particular the similar orientation of the crystal axes (in a specific section of the glacier).

Card 2/3

The structure of ...

S/169/61/000/009/020/056 D228/D304

Investigation of the structural change on the artificial deformation of ice, snow, and firn specimens (according to the work of the 2nd Soviet KAE) has permitted the distinction of 6 deformation mechanisms which differ in the definite course of the qualitative structural changes with different correlations for the magnitudes of the normal and tangential stresses in time. Concrete pictures of the structure in different parts of the ice-sheet are outlined on the basis of the experimental work and field investigations. The influence of the reaction of ice with a bed, represented either by morain or bedrock, on its structure is also appraised. There is a bibliography with 8 references. Abstracter's note:

Card 3/3

3/169/61/000/008/016/053 A006/A101

AUTHOR:

Yartayev, 3. A.

TIPLE

Determining the intensity of the relief-forming activity of the ice cover of the Eastern Antarctic

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 72, abstract 8V540 (V sb. "Glyatsiol. issled. no. 5", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 88-94, English summary)

TEXT: An attempt was made of determining the intensity of the reliefforming activity of ice, by taking into account the content of moraines in the
ice (25 determinations) and the velocity of movement of the ice cover in the
territory of Eastern Antarctic investigated. It was calculated that the summary
transfer of moraine material in the region investigated was 0.08 km³ per year.
From these regions the ice atreams transfer annually about 0.05 km³, and 0.03
km³ moraine material is transported through the border of a weakly differentiated
ice cover. This moraine material is deposited in the see by the icebergs in a
strip of about 630 km width, 1.s. on a surface of about 11,300.850 aq km. The
thickness of the layer of moraine material, deposited yearly on the shelf, is

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S/169/61/000/008/016/053 A006/A101

Determining the intensity of the relief-forming ...

0.07 mm. It is assumed that the summary drift from the whole continent is 0.69 km³ of moraines per year. Consequently, due to the erosive and plowing-up activity of the ise, an about 0.05 mm thick layer of material is yearly removed from the surface of the Antarctic continent (the continent surface is assumed to be 13.1 million km²). There are 14 references.

I. Nekrasov

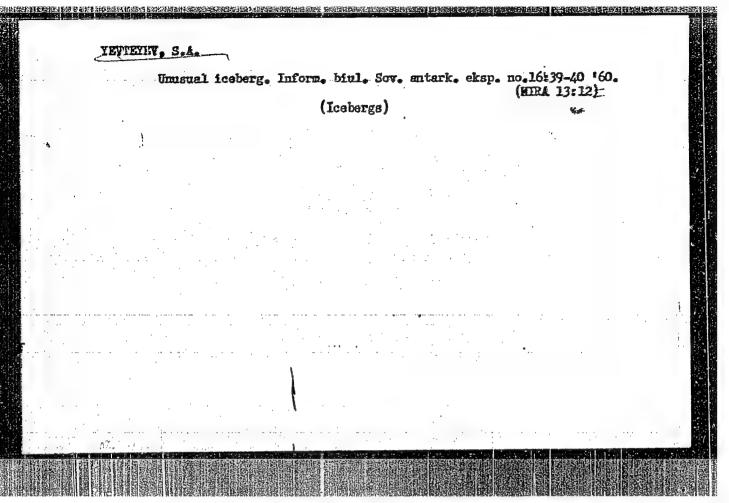
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

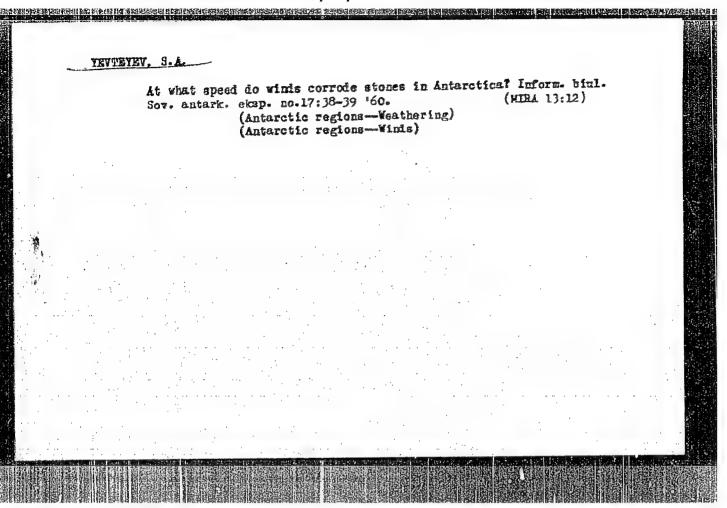
Card 2/2

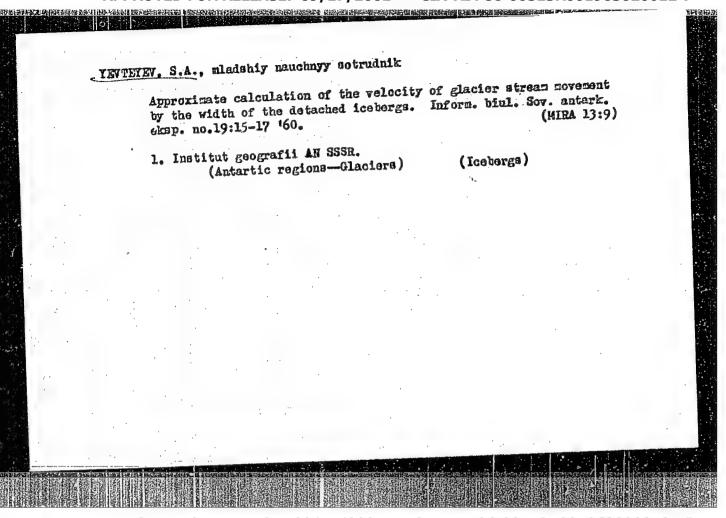
SYMOYECHKOVSKIY, Ye.Ye., kand.geograf.nauk; YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

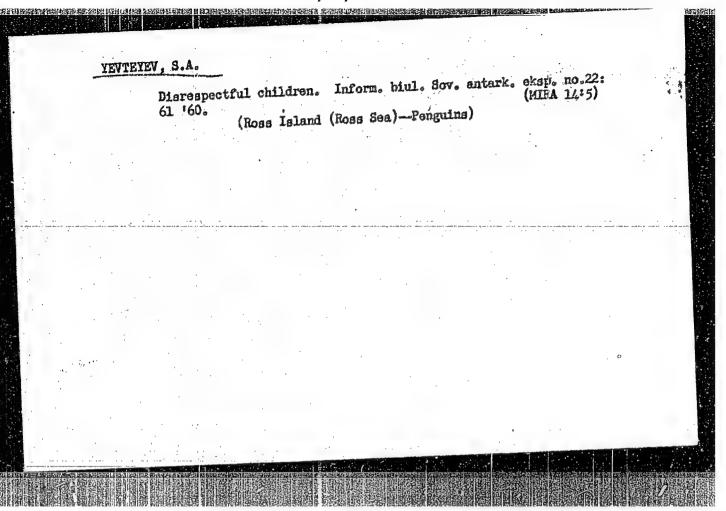
Faleognographical significance of remains of marine animals found on the Antarctic coast. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.16:23-25 '60. (MRA 13:12)

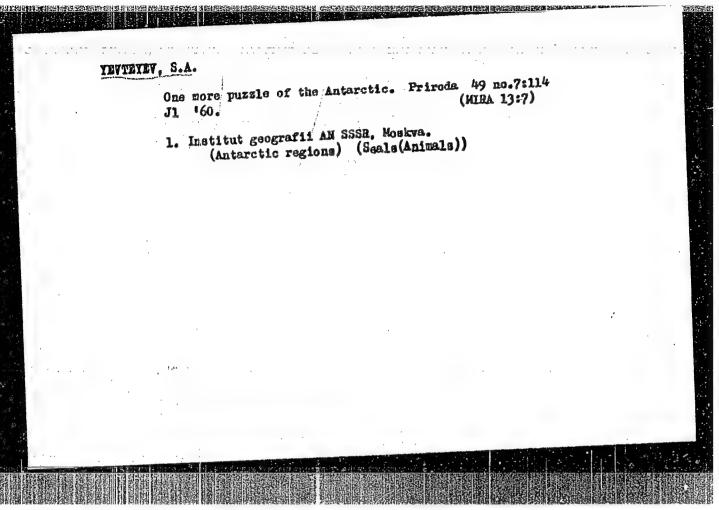
1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Bunger Hills region—Seals (Animals), Fossil)











APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7"

YEVTEYEV, S. A., Cand. Geol.-Mineral. Sci. (diss) "Geological Activity of Glacial Cover of Eastern Antarctica," Moscow, 1961, 16 pp (Acad. of Construction and Architec. USSR, Instit. of Permafrost Studies) 180 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 258).

S/169/61/000/012/044/089 D228/D305

AUTHORS:

Shumskiy, P. A., Kotlyakov, V. M., and Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE:

The glacier dome of Drigal'skiy Island

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 62, abstract 12V438 (V sb. Glyatsiol, issledovaniya, no. 6. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 45-69)

The dome of Drigal'skiy Island (D) has been studied TEXT: during four Soviet Antarctic expeditions. D lies on a submarine bank whose depth is 65 - 70 m and has a circular outline.

Its area is 204 km², the highest point is 327 m above sea-level, and the average ice thickness is 300 m. The coast is an ice scarp with a height of 23 - 46 m. On the northern slope, the surface is oval; it is described by the formula:

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The glacier dome of...

S/169/61/000/012/044/089 D228/D305

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{H^{1.845}}{b^{1.845}} = 1 ,$$

where x is the distance of a point from the center of D, H is the height of the point, and a and b are the oval's semi-axes. D is supplied as a result of precipitation during cyclone invasions accompanied by strong N.E. winds. In addition, a marked role in the alimentation is played by hoarfrost in view of the closeness of the open sea. Thanks to wind transportation, firstly, the accumulation is less than the amount of precipitation, and, secondly, there is more accumulation on the S.W. leeward slope of D than on the N.E. windward slope. Recalculated in terms of water, the accumulation equals 860 mm at the summit, 880 mm at a height of 200 m on the S.S.W. slope, and only 590 mm on the N.N.E. slope. Towards the edge of D on the

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The glacier dome of ...

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N.N.E. slope, the accumulation decreases to 130 mm. On an average for the island, it equals 604 mm, or 123 million tens a year. There was little snow in 1958, but much in 1957; 1956 was an average year. From the center towards the edge of D, the density and solidity of the snow increase from 0.37 to 0.45 g/cm³ and from 8.1 to 18.6 kg/cm² respectively. Because of the moist winds, the snow's solidity is greater than on the mainland. Radiational crusts appear on the surface towards the end of winter. The zones of ice-formation shift southwards in accordance with the asymmetry in the accumulation and melting (there is more melting on the northern slope). Above 180 - 250 m, there is a zone of recrystallization and infiltration where 5 - 25% of the annual layer of snow (only the summer snow) is covered by melting; below, there is a cold infiltration zone where melting and firm-formation embrace 55 - 100% of the annual layer of snow. The existence of a zone of infiltration and congelation is possible on the north-east coast. There is no

Card 3/6

The glacier dome of ...

S/169/61/000/012/044/089 D228/D305

ablation zone, nor is there any liquid run-off. At the center of D, the conversion of snow into ice lasts for about 50 years and is completed at a depth of approximately 60 m, whereas, at "the edge; it is concluded in 30 - 35 years at a depth of 20 - 25 m. Differences in the winter and summer firm layers are reflected in the ice layering detectable in the ice scarps. The "winter" recrystallized ice is porous and white, its crystals having a complex form. The "summer" infiltrational ice is transparent, blue, and pore impoverished, its crystals having a simple form. The growth gradient of crystals with depth is 0.114 mm/m for "winter" ice and 0.055 mm/m for "summer"ice. The crystal axes, of which 63 - 71% have a nearly vertical alignment and 25 - 33% have a nearly longitudinal direction, are regulated at the expense of movement. Only 4% of the crystals have their principal axes aligned in directions close to that of the transverse movement. "Winter" ice is better regulated than "summer" ice. The movement of ice relative to the center

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s/169/61/000/012/044/089 D228/D305

The glacier dome of ...

of D increases towards its periphery from 0 to 30 m/yr. The magnitude of the horizontal acceleration of movement changes in two waves—to which, according to the theory of movement, the waves must correspond in velocity and even in the direction of the change in the height of the surface (a reduction of 145 cm/yr, at the edge of D, but an increase of 45 cm/yr, at the ice-divide). According to calculations from P. A. Shumskiy's formulas of movement, the discharge force comprises 23% of the whole propellent force, the remaining 77% belonging to the direction that the center of D to 0.05 at 2 km from the coast and then falls to zero at the sea edge. The glacier's gradient of tapering also correspondingly changes. Laminar movement is unique near the center of D; 1.5 km from its edge, block gliding constitutes 92% of its whole speed, this being practically 100% at the actual edge. The complete change of matter occurs during 1200 years. The expenditure of ice at the expense of movement is 277 million tons per annum, the mass deficit balance being

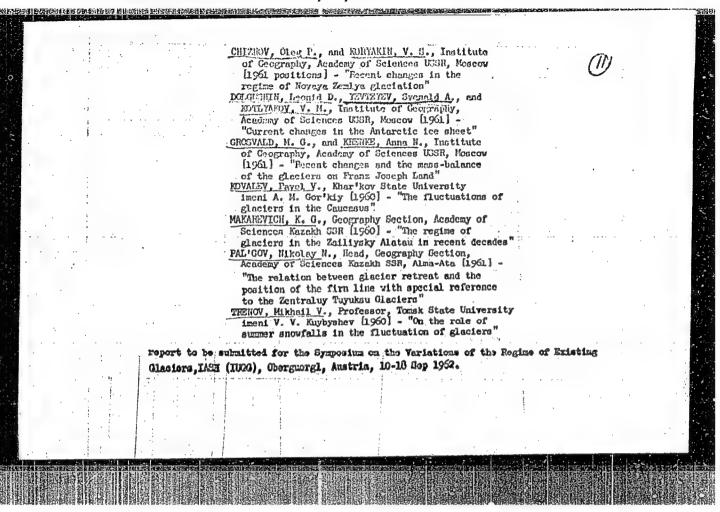
Gard 5/6

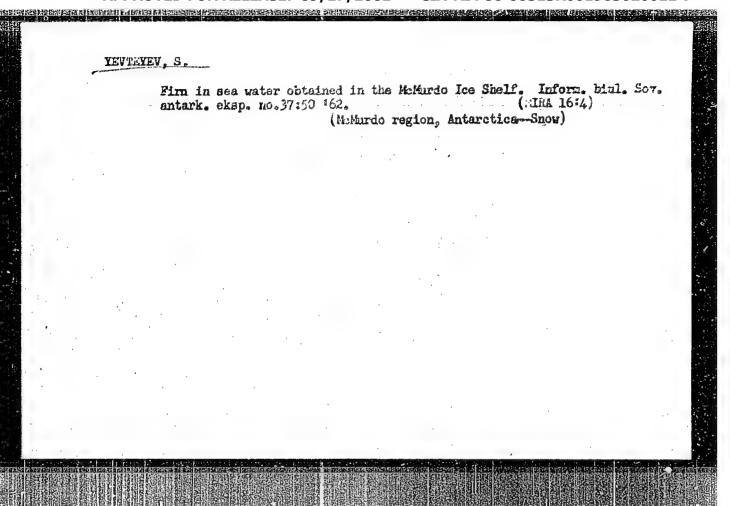
The glacier dome of ...

\$/169/61/000/012/044/099 D228/D305

154 million tons a year. In addition, 14.4 million tons is lost each year as a result of the recession of the edge of D (theoretically by 19 m/yr.). The overall yearly deficit equals 1/317 of the whole volume of ice. The recession of D may be explained either by the increased temperature and fluidity of the ice or by the subsidence of the outer shelf of Antarctics. A glaciologic map of D is given. 2 references. Abstractor.

Sard 6/6

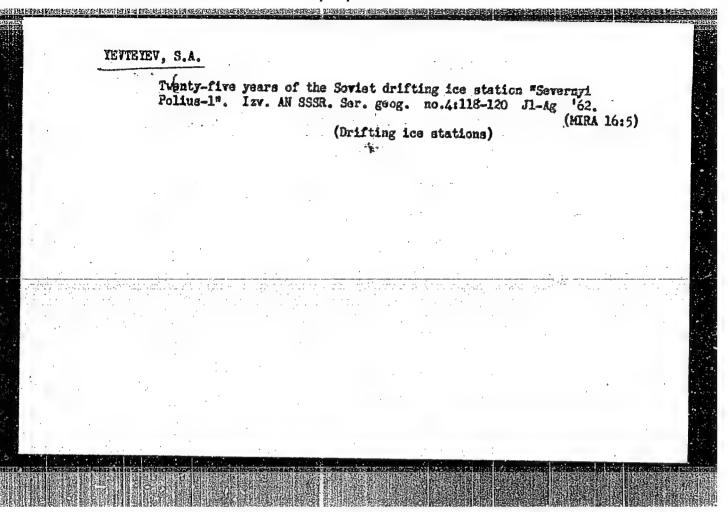


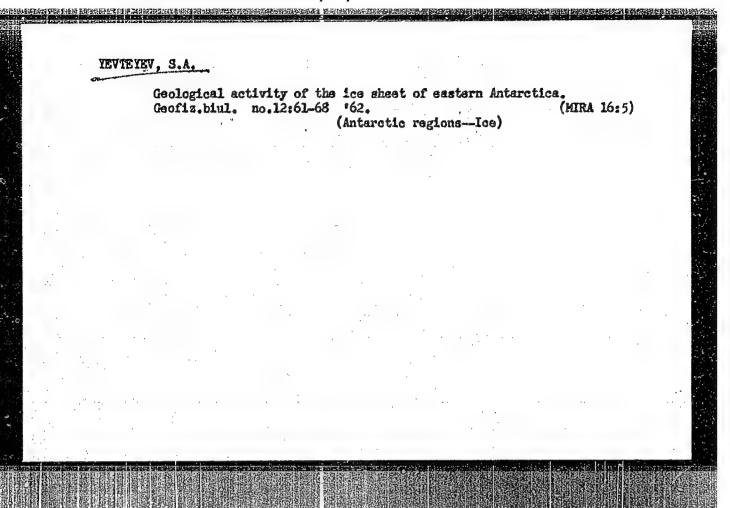


YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Finds of seals, mumified corpses at high altitudes and far removed from the seashore in the McMardo region, Antarctic. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no.3:68-72 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(McMurdo sound region—Seals, Fossil)



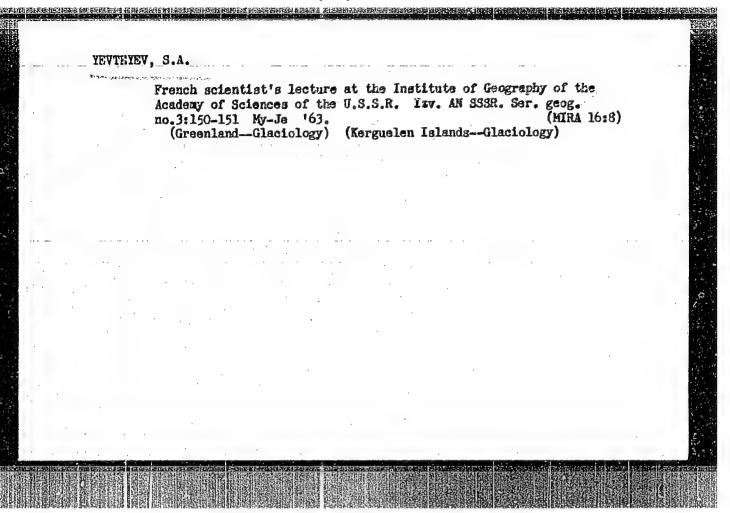


YEVTEYEV, S.A., pladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Shape of the mountain peaks in the area of McMurdo Sound and the age of the Antarctic ice cover. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.36:5-6 *62. (MIRA 16:4) 1. Institut geografii AN SSR. (Antarctic regions—Ice) (McMurdo Sound—Mountains)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Marine-cut terraces along the coast of Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.33:20-26 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Anterotic regions--Terraces (Geology))



YEVTETET, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Bvolution of the marginal areas of the Antarctic ice cover.

Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.39:5-8 *63.

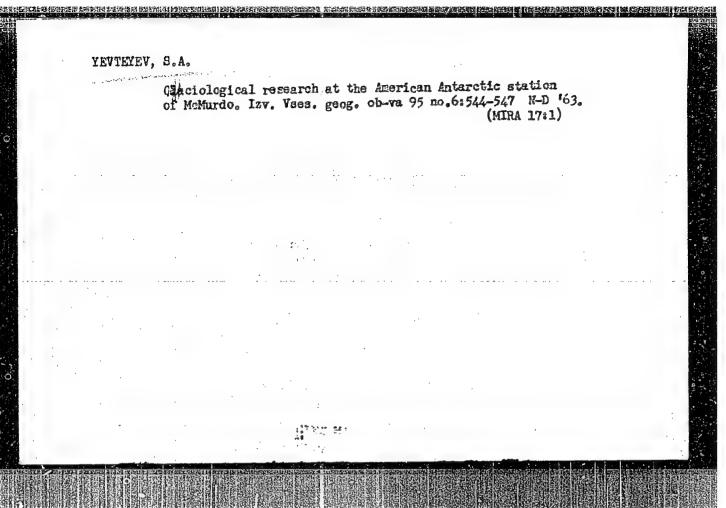
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

(Antarctic regions—Lee)

DOLGUSHIN, L.D. (Moskva); YEVTEYEV, S.A. (Moskva); KRENKE, A.N. (Moskva);
ROTOTAYEV, K.G. (Moskva); SVATKOV, N.M. (Moskva)

Recent advance of the Medvezhyi Glacier. Priroda 52 no.11:
85-92 163. (MIRA 17:1)



YEVTEYEV, S.A.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; KOTLYAKOV, V.M., kand. geogr. nauk, otv. red.

[Collection of articles] Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka." No.12. Geological work of the ice cap in eastern Antarctica] Geologicheskaia deiatel nost lednikovogo pokrova Vostochnoi Antarktidy. 1964. 119 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofi icheskogo goda. IX razdel programmy MGG. Glyatsiologiya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Avsyuk).

YEVTEYEV, S.A.; LAZUKOV, G.I.;

Role of glacial isostasy in the crustal movements of the regions of recent and ancient glaciation. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no. 2:24-2 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

YEVTEYEV, S. A.; LAZUKOV, G. I.

Significance of glacial isostasy in the crustal movements in glaciation areas. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:337-339 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

计中部社会之态,在民党的公司,在自己的组织会员,在民党的公司,公司的公司,他们的公司的公司,他们的公司的公司,他们的公司,他们的公司,他们的公司,他们是一个公司,

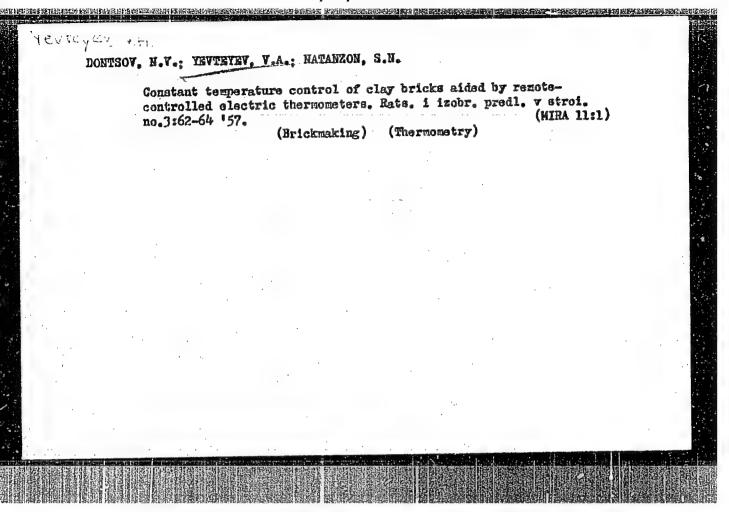
Institut geografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. A. Grigor'yevym.

DOLGUSHIN, L.D.; YEVTEYEV, S.A.; KRENKE, A.N.; ROTOTAYEV, K.P.; SVATKOV, N.M.

Periodical glacial surges and the recent advance of the Medvezhiy Glacier in the Pamirs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:30-39 S-0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

Exchange of experience. Radio no.4:20,33,36,39,40,53 Ap 165. (MIRA 18:5)



DOWTSOV, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.A., mekhanik; NATANZON, S.H.

Automatic regulation of steam pressure in low-pressure boilers at brickmaking plants. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:55-56 158. (MIRA 11:6)

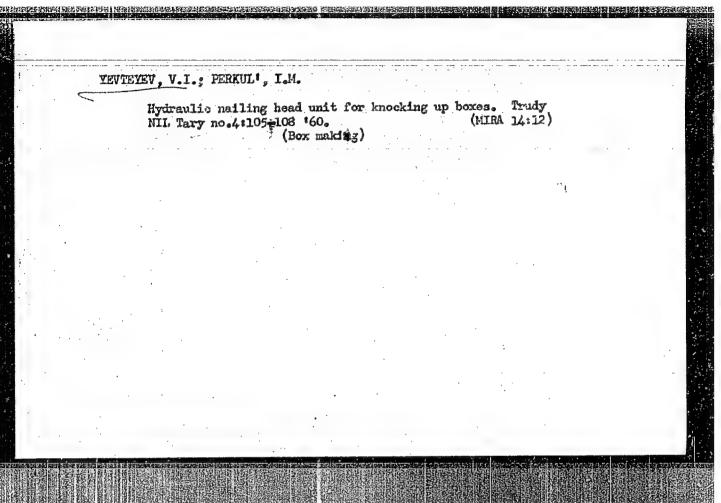
1. Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii truda Cheremushkinskogo kirpichnogo zavoda, Moskva 17 (for Natanzon). 2. Haster elektrotsekha Cheremushkinskogo kirpichnogo zavoda, Moskva 17 (for Dontsov).

(Boilers) (Pressure regulators)

PERKUL', I.M.; YEVTEYEV, V.I.

Semiautomatic line for knocking up boxes. Trudy HIL Tery no.4:5(NIFA 14:12)

(Box making)



DEMINA, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.L.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, L.D.; CHEN' TSUN-MO [Ch'en TS'ung-mo]; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Nonobservable region in the dispersion relations for photoproduction] O nenabliudaemoi oblasti v dispersionnykh sootnosheniiakh dlia fotorozhdeniis. Dubna, Obⁿedinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:4) (Mesons) (Wave mechanics)

YEVTEYEV, Viktor Ivanovich; ZMETNYY, Aleksey Yakovlevich; NOVIKOV, Igor' Vladimirovich; AVDUYEVSKAYA, G.V., red.; ASNIKA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Plotting of a perspective drawing; manual for teachers]
Postroenie perspektivnogo risunka; posobie dlia uchitelei.
Leningrad, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 17:1)

3/056/63/044/001/048/067 B102/B185

AUTHORS

Demina, N. V., Yevteyev, V. L., Kovalenko, V. A., Solov L. D., Khrenova, R. A., Ch'en Te'ung-mo

Derivation of the photoproduction amplitude from the disper-

sion relations TITLE:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fisiki, v. 44;

no. 1, 1965, 272-283 PERIODICAL:

Expressions for the low-energy photoproduction amplitudes of pions on nucleons are derived when nucleon recoil is taken into account and the possible influence of the unobservable region is considered. Only the Sand P-waves are taken, these being obtained from the one-dimensional dispersion relations by the usual integral method (which yields the integral amplitudes) and by a differential method based on an expansion of the amplitude, near the threshold of the momentum transferred (that yields the differential amplitudes). The latter method offers various advantages over the integral method. The formulas are simpler and the contribution of the unobservable region is not explicitly contained in them. In the Card 1/3

8/056/63/044/001/048/067 B102/B186

Derivation of the photoproduction ...

integral method; because of the narrow resonance, this contribution is very small below the resonance and very large above it; it is then comparable with the total contribution of the dispersion integral. continuation into the unobservable region by way of a finite number of Legendre polynomials does not involve any notable effors in the partial amplitudes if the energy is below resonance, but atove it the error increases with the energy. At 460 Mev, however, it is not higher that 1-2 for the contributions of the dispersion integrals in the serve amplitude and 10-20% in the P-wave amplitudes. The error arising in the differential method due to setting equal zero of the higher partial waves is wif for the dispersion integral contributions in the S-wave emplitudes and ~10% in the p-wave amplitudes. If nucleon recoil is ignored the differential and the integral methods yield the same results. If it is taken into account the results are very similar at low energies. The agreement between the theoretical results and experimental data is rather poor; for further investigations, it is suggested that *n-interaction be taken into account. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language references are: L. D. Holov yev et al. Ruol. Phys., 4, 427, 1957; 5, 256, 1958; J. S. Ball. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 73, 1960; G. F. Chew et al. Phys. Rev. 106, 1337. Card 2/3

Derivation of the photoproduction ... \$\frac{9}{056}\frac{65}{044}\frac{001}{048}\frac{067}{067}\$\$

1957 and A. V. Yefremov et al. Nucl. Phys. 22, 202, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Observation of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1962

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7"

DEMINA, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.L.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, L.D.; KHRENOVA, R.A.; CHEN' TSUN-MO [Ch'en TS'ung-mo]

Derivation of the photoproduction amplitude from dispersion relations. Zhur. eksp. i teor, fiz. 44 no.1:272-283 Ja 163.

(MIRA 16:5)

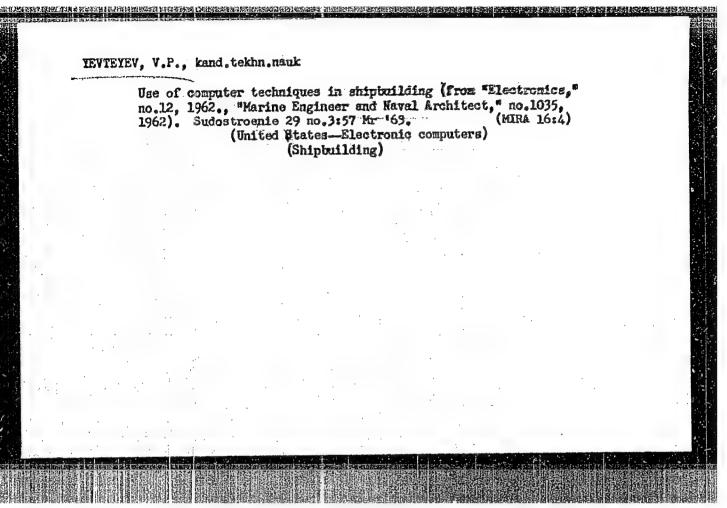
1. (beyedinennyy institut yedernykh issledovaniy. (Muclear reactions) (Mesons)

MEVTEYEV, V.P., band. tekhn. mult...

Convertible design of the electronic equipment of ships. Sudostroenis (MIRA 1819)

104.

(MIRA 1819)



YEVTEYEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.

Using computing machines in ship control systems. Sudostroenie
29 no.9265-67 S *163.

(MIRA 16:11)

YEVTEYEV, V. Z., Eng.

Furniture Industry

Raise the level of technological quotas in furniture factories. Der. i lesokhim. prom. 1, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

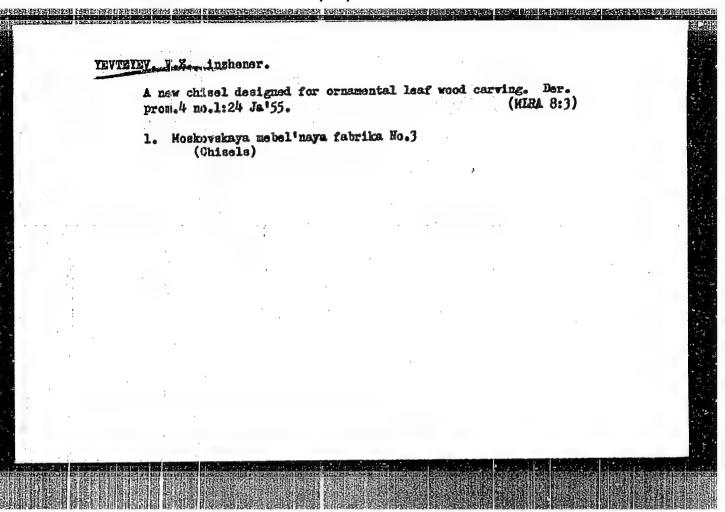
NISMAN, Aleksandr Yefimovich; YEYTEYEY, V.Z., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhr. red.

[Accounting in the sutomobile road system] Bukhgalterskii uchet v dorozhnom khoziaistve. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Avtotransindat, 1956. 347 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Roads—Maintenance and repair) (Accounting)

YEVTEYEV, Vasiliy Zakharovich; BENENSON, G.H., redaktor; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., teknilchestly redaktor

[Lowering costs in industrial operations; experience of the No.3 Moscow Furniture Factory] Snizhenie sebestoimosti na proizvodstvennykh operatsiiakh; opyt Moskovskoi mebel'noi fabriki No. 3. Moskva. Goslesbumindat, 1955. 29 p. (MIRA 8:7) (Furniture industry)



NIKONOV, Petr Vasil'yevich; YEVTEYEV, V.Z., redaktor; HAL'KOVA, H.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Analysis of the economic activity of highway management departments]
Analis khosisistvennoi deiatel nosti deroshnykh ekspluatatsionnykh
khosiaistv. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo zvtotransp. lit-ry. 1956.
198 p. (Roads--Maintenance and repair) (MERA 9:6)

GERASIMENKO, N.I.; KLIONER, L.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Value of selective angiography of a collapsed lung in chronic empyema. Grud. khir. 2 no.3:55-59 My-Je '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz legochnogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I. Gerasimenko) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev).

(LUNGS-COLLAPSE)

(EMPYEMA)

(LUNGS-RADIOGRAPHY)

EURAKOVSKIY, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, M.V.; GEL'SHTEYN, G.G.; YEVTEYEV, YU.V.; LAGUTINA, A.I.; ROMASHOV, F.N.; RYABOV, G.A.; ROSLAVLEVA, N.G.; TERENT'YEVA, L.M.; SHPUGA, O.G.

Operation on the "dry " heart during hypothermia in patients with congenital heart defects. Grud.khir. no.3:3-14 '61.

(MIRA 1419)

1. Iz otdeleniya zabolevaniya serdtsa i sosudov u detey (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leningradskiy prosp., d.S. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR. (HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (HYPOTHERMIA)

(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

MURAV'YEV, M. V.; YEVTEYEV, Yu. V. Case of coarctation of the pulmonary artery. Grud. khir. no.2: (75-77 '62. 1. Iz Instituta serdecimo-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S. A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. (PUIMONARY ARTERY.—DISEASES)

BURAKOVKIY, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; IXUDE, M.N.

Congenital stemosis of the mortic orifice; preliminary report.

Grud, khir. 5 no.1:56-65 Ja-F'53. (MERA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav.-kand.med. nauk. V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(AORTA, ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(AORTA—SURGERY)

BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, M.V.; ROMASHOV, F.N.; TEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Tetralogy of Fallot; clinical aspects, diagnosis, surgical treatment. Grudn. khir. 5 no.3:3-8 My-Je 63 (MIRA 17:1)

l. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; KONSTANTINOV, B.A.; SYUY LE-TYAN' [Hsu-Le-t'ien]

Transposition of the aorta and pulmonary artery; clinical aspects, diagnosis, surgical treatment. Grund. khir. 5 no.423-12 J1-Ag '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zev. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.I.Burakovskly) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel: - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

MURAV'YEV, M.V. (Moskva, Lopukhinskiy persulok, d.6, kv.1); ROMASHOV, F.H.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Diagnosis of atresia of the tricuspid valve and its surgical treatment. Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:39-44 S-0*62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; PIPIYA, V.I.

Angiocardiographic picture of isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery. Vest. khir. 92 no.3:31-38 Mr *64. (MIRA 17:12)

l. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy nukovoditel - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres Yevteyeva, Moskva, Leninskiy prospekt 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

PIPIYA, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.P.

Hemodynamics in isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery.

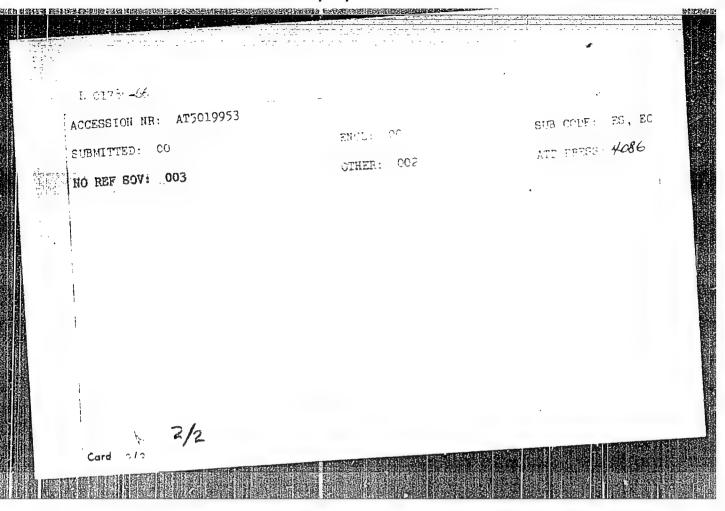
Grud. khir. 6 no.5:19-25 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel - akademik A.N. Bakulov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, dom 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; POSTOLENKO, G.A.; SIMONOV, Yu.G.; PATYK-KARA, N.G.; ANAN YEV, G.S.; PIMENOVA, R.Ye.; YEVTEYEVA, I.S.; KUZNETSOVA, L.T.; SOROKINA, Ye.P.; ZORIN, L.V.; SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.; ARISTARKHOVA, L.B.; MEDVEDEVA, N.K.; LOPATINA L.I., red.

[Geomorphological studies; work experience in southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Fergana, central Kazakhstan, and the Caspian Lowland] Geomorfologicheskie issledovaniia; opyt rabot v IUgo-Vostochnom Zabaikalie, Vostochnom Fergane, TSentralinom Kazakhstane i Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Moska, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:7)

30001/201 7% (S-1) ACCESSION HR: AT5019953 UR/2531/65/000/177/0064/0066 AUTHOR: Andreyeva, S. I., Yevteveye, K. A. TITLE. Amplitude-frequency and phase characteristics of very listant atm spice, a SOURCE: Leningrad. Clavmaya go flot tecture isomet right to be. Atmosferm we elektrichesty châmmanten ein ein inn in de fer TOPIC TAGS: atmospherics, radio noise, atmospheric radio noise, radio noise 12,44 55 ABSTRACT: The results of a spectral analysis of atmospherics arriving from distances of 5000-6000 km from the point of reception are presented. The receiving apparatus operated in the 21 cps-200-ke range with 000-usec scanning duration. A prominent amplitude minimum was noted at 2.5-3 kc, suggesting the presence of significant absorption in that frequency range. Maximum intersities were observed at 8-10 kg. A direct dependence of phase of frequency was seen at .-- 1 for interart. has: I table and ? Sig.res. ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Card 1/2



5 1791-66 EMT(1)/FCC TU/MS-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5019954

UR/2531/65/000/177/0067/0068

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, S. I.; Yevteyeva, K. A.

TITLE: Amplitude-frequency spectra of near atmospherics

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 177, 1965. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo (Atmospheric electricity), 67-68

TOPIC TAGS: atmospherics, radio noise, radio noise measurement, atmospheric radio noise 44.55

ABSTRACT: The results of a spectral analysis of near atmospherics is presented. The data were obtained from five direction finders operating at 20 cps—200 kc with 200- usec scanning duration. Eleven atmospherics located at 80—150 km from the observation points and characterized by abrupt fronts were chosen for processing by the harmonic analyzer. All of the chosen atmospherics exhibited a smooth secondary quasi-half-period with an amplitude greater than that of

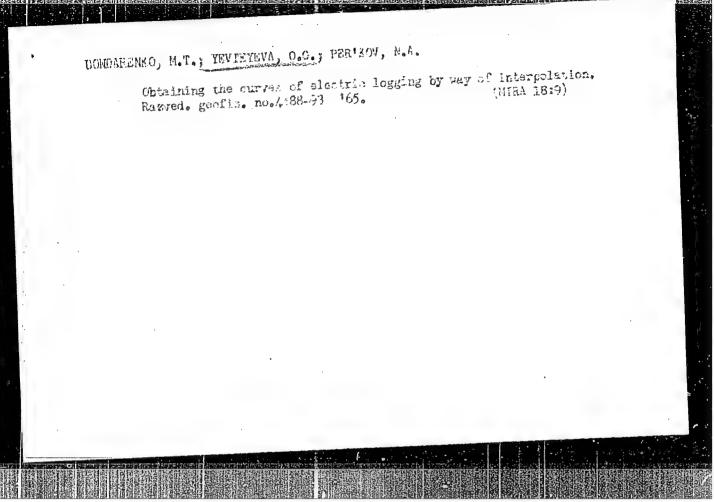
Card 1/2

⊿ 01791 - 66		
ACCESSION NR: AT501995	4	
the primary. Maximum ary maximum was evident	emplitudes were noted at at $30-40$ kc. Orig. a	at 3—6 kc, and the second- art. has: 2 figures. [TS
Geophysical Observator	geofizicheskaya observ	vatoriya, Leningrad (Main
SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ES, EC
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YEVTEYEVA, O.G.

Mutual solubility of the hydrates of lithium and sodium oxides in water at 30°C. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:143-145 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabetki mineral'nego syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
Submitted March 10, 1964.



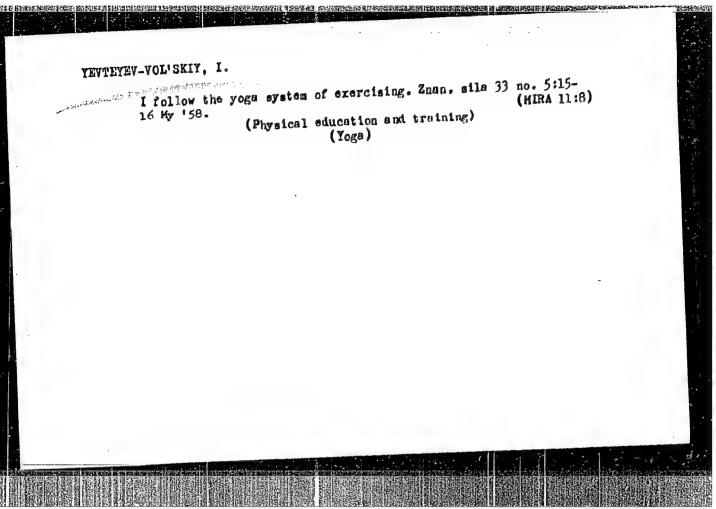
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7"

YEVINYEVA, Ya.; VOLKOV, G.

All-weven driving belts made of synthetic fibers. Mashinestreitel' no.1:27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Belts and belting)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7"

YEVICYTY A.: YEVTETEVA, A.

Fixed prices for food. Obshchestv. pit. no.3:57-59 Kr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

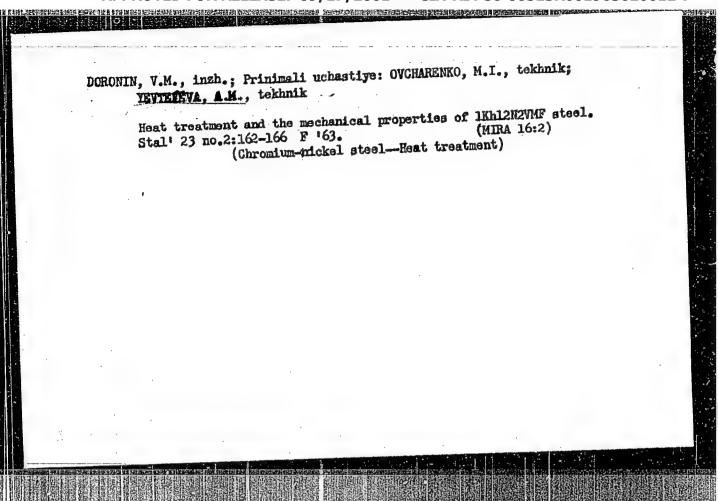
1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otdela "Ukrrestorantrest" (for Stolyarov). 2. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela respublikanskoy kontory "Ukrobshchepit" (for Tevteyeva). (Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

YEVTYEYEVA, A. A.

29920

Ustoychivost' Bacteria Coli k vozdysystviyam myskotorykh faktorov vnyeshchnyey sryedy. Trudy boronyezhsk. Zoovyetin - ta T. XI, 1948, S. 223-25

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7"

METERSON, G.A.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KOTEL'NIKOV, R.B.; VOYMOVA, M.S.;
YEVTEYEVA, I.M.; ERASNEMKOVA, S.D.

High melting borides of the transition group metal alloys. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 3 no.4:898-903 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I. Kalinina.

(Borides) (Alloys)

PRASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1916	More trady Konferential to khimil borm, 1950 Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Morenty (Morenty Englands) The Chemistry of Morenty and Tie Compounds) Moscow, Conference on the Chemistry of Morenty and Tie Compounds) Moscow, Conference on the Chemistry of Morenty and Lamerted. 2,400 copies printed.	6.P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Lur'ye.	This book is intended for chemists, as well its porsonnel morting with boron and its con	EndE: This sollection contains 2% studies on the chemistry, stratchesized properties, and stratches, physicochemical properties, and the chemistry of the studies were presented at the All-Thios Conterprise on Boron (Deatherry, held at the Marcho-larledowner) with a training the Marcho-larledowner) with fraction of the marcho-larledowner, which were the marcho-larledowner, which we will be the wear of the marcho-larledowner, which we will be the wear of the wear		955. Two of these articles deal work being published for the first till listeret til	CONTENTS:		Merrygors, M.N., O.F. Oreror, and M.R. Zhaveronkov. 30 Estopes	Markwretty, L. Ta., V.I. Lveres, and Tu. D. Kondraher. Freduction of Elementary Boren by the Method of Electric Glow Discharge		Solal miker, R.B. About the Formation of Continuous Solid Solutions in Systems of Dorides, Carbides, Elerides, and Sillates of Transition Feths	3.4., and 4.T. Samsoner. Conditions for 52	Marmen, J.A., G.V. Samonov, M.D. Kotelinikov, M.S. Voymon, I.P. Kartaram, and J.D. Kesnenkova, Gersala Properties of Boride Alloys of Mign-melting, 98	Samannor, G.W. Activation Energy of Boron, Carbon, Extraction, and Milson Diffusion in Migh-melting 78	Markersidy, L. Ta., 1.P. Trerderskip, and 2.M. Marur.			To the state of th	
(2)5	Bor: trudy Transacti Its Count Inserted	M. t 0.P. I	FURFOZZA ÎN Industria	GOTTRAGE: 7 4.7 stalli Escholog Stalles W Chesisty Enlache	Office of the second	Becamber shoatstry duction a	TABLE OF CON	Crystel @	Beeryugowa, Separatio	Production Electric	Card 2/6	Solid	Morenes 3.A	Regresser, 7.4 R.S. Voynous Correla P Transitio	Semsonov. G. Bitrogen.	Markovskiy, Surface P	Card 3/6	9		

APPROV	ED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP80-00313R001903020012-7
AUTHORS: 'I TITLE:	Meyerson, G. A., Samsonov, G. V., Kotel'nikov, R. B., Voynova, M. S., Yevteyeva, I. P., Krasnenkova, S. D. Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition Group With High-Helting Borides (Nekotoryye svoystva splavov Group With High-Helting Borides (Nekotoryye svoystva splavov boridov tugoplavkikh metallov perekhodnykh grupp)
PERIODICAL:	boridov tugoplavkikh metallov postations of the alloys with the In the present paper investigations of the alloys were carried out. The present paper investigations of the alloys were carried out. The present paper investigations of the alloys were carried out.
ABSTRACT:	In the present paper investigations of the alloys with the systems TiB ₂ -CrB ₂ , TiB ₂ -W ₂ B ₅ and ZrB ₂ -CrB ₂ , were carried out. Systems TiB ₂ -CrB ₂ , TiB ₂ -W ₂ B ₅ and ZrB ₂ -CrB ₂ and W ₂ B ₅ were Finely powdered borides of TiB ₂ , ZrB ₂ , CrB ₂ and W ₂ B ₅ were produced by vacuum-technique methods. The alloys of the systems TiB ₂ -W ₂ B ₅ of the composition. The alloys of the systems TiB ₂ -W ₂ B ₅ of the composition. The alloys of the systems TiB ₂ -CrB ₂ are biphase. The alloys were investigated with respect to microhardness The alloys were investigated with respect to microhardness of alloys and it was found that the alloys of the system TiB ₂ -CrB ₂ and at 80 Mol% TiB ₂ have a maximum microhardness of 4200 kg/mm at 80 Mol% TiB ₂ have a maximum microhardness of biphase alloys. TrB ₂ -CrB ₂ have the characteristic shape of biphase alloys. With all systems also the metallographic and radiographic with all systems also the metallographic and radiographic
Card 1/2	

78-3-4-11/38 Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition Group With High-Melting Borides

> investigation was carried out. In the system TiB,-CrB, continuous series of solid solutions occur, and in the systems TiB₂-W₂B₅ and ZrB₂-CrB₂ the solubility is limited. The solubility of TiB₂ in W₂B₅ and of W₂B₅ in TiB₂ never exceeds 10 or 5 mol%, respectively. The solubility of ZrB₂ in CrB₂ is about 2mol%, of CrB₂ in ZrB₃ it is very small. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 18 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I.

Kalinina

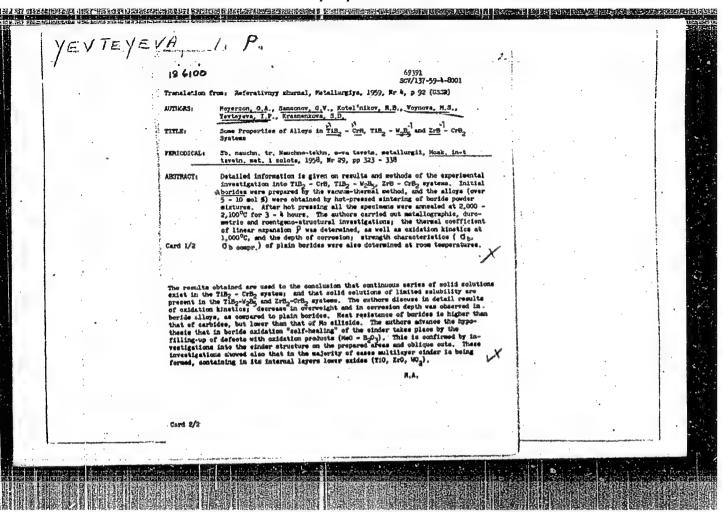
(Moscow Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni

M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED:

June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

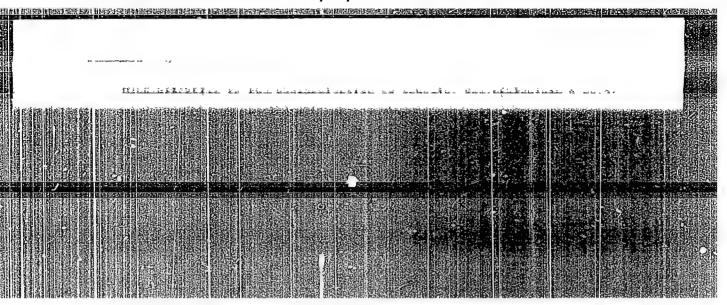


YEVIEYEVA, K.

Education of Children

Trade-unions' care for the education of children, Prof. soiuzy, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.



88472

Tantalum Analogue of Phosphonitrile Chloride 8/078/61/006/001/004/019 B017/B054

Ta: N: Cl = 1: 0.99: 2.20. This ratio suggests the existence of TaNCl₂. A phase analysis confirmed the existence of this compound. TaNCl₂ is a yellowish-green, air-resistant powder, insoluble in mineral acids with the exception of HF. By boiling with concentrated alkali hydroxide, TaNCl₂ decomposes with formation of tantalum hydroxide. In organic solvents, TaNCl₂ is nearly insoluble; no decomposition occurs on heating to 500°C. There are 1 table and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 2 US, and 7 German.

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1960

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.I.; YEVTEYEVA, N.M.; IVANOVA, S.N.;
KOLBASOVA, I.M.; MARTYNOVA, Ye.A.

Tin organic compounds as seed disinfectants. [Trudy] NIUIF
no.171:131-134 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Tin organic compounds) (Seeds--Disinfection)

17 (2) AUTHORS: Gar, K. A., Yevteyeva, N. V.

SOV/20-127-6-41/51

Andreyeva, Ye. I.

TITLE:

On the Fungicidal Activity of the 6-Isomer and of the Mixtures

of δ- and N-Isomers of Hexachlorocyclohexane

FERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1290 - 1293

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The outstanding insecticidal properties of the "-isomer of the compound mentioned in the title facilitated the production of a number of chemical insecticides for agriculture as well as for veterinary and sanitary disinfection (insect killing). Commercial hexachlorocyclohexane contains 6 isomers. The content of f-isomer, which is practically the only insecticide, amounts to 10-12%. Many procedures have recently been developed for the purpose of raising the content of J-isomer. The non-toxic isomers are mostly removed by means of extraction by organic solvents. They may then be further used. Preparations enriched in this way are not only more active but they also change the taste of the crops less than commercial hexachlorocyclohexane. These enriched preparations are particularly important and valuable for seed treatment. In this connection, and in view

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

On the Fungicidal Activity of the δ -Isomer and of the SOV/20-127-6-41/51 Mixtures of δ - and f-Isomers of Hexachlorocyclohexane

of the hypothesis on the poisoning of living organisms by K. A. Gar (Ref 1), the authors carried out a thorough investigation of the remaining isomers, particularly of their fungiand bactericidal activity. The results obtained were not only interesting but they instigated further investigations of this problem. It was ascertained that the $\alpha-$ and $\beta-$ isomers have practically no activity whereas the f-, and particularly the δ -isomers possess fungicidal properties, the toxicity of the latter being very specific for microorganisms. Figure 1 shows photographs of the Petri dishes in which spores and mycelia of the fungi Fusarium and Diplodia were sown upon potato-dextroseagar with addition of 0.05; 0.01 and 0.002% f- and 6-isomers. The addition of f-isomer to the nutrient medium inhibited the growth of the colonies only in the case of Diplodia zeae (Schw.) Lev. The ô-isomer, on the other hand, caused either a complete or an extensive suppression of growth in all species of fungi investigated (D.zeae, Fusarium oxysporum, Botrytis sp., a species of penicillium, yeast, etc). The strongest inhibition by medium concentrations is worth mentioning. This particular effect of the two isomers suggests the capability of

Card 2/3

25年14年4月1日 1980年 1980年

On the Fungicidal Activity of the δ -Isomer and of the SOV/20-127-5-41/5! Mixtures of δ - and β -Isomers of Rexachlorocyclohexans

forming so-called tong-like complex compounds with some metals which participate in these or other ferment systems (Ref 3). On the basis of the results obtained, informative field experiments were carried out at the Dolgoprudnaya agrokhimicherskaya stantsiya (Dolgoprudnaya Agrochemical Station) of the Institute mentioned under "Association" (Tables 1 and 2). The treatment of the wheat- and linseeds favored their germinating power, and greatly reduced the affection by fusariosis, or fusariosis and polysporosis respectively. Wheat was fully relieved of wheat smut (Tilletia tritici). The effect was even better than that of the mercury preparations. Doctor R. Smrzh, Yu. N. Bezobrazov, and A. V. Molchanov supplied samples of the preparations. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungicidam (Scien-

tific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides)

PRESENTED:

May 5, 1959, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED:

April 29, 1959

Card 3/3

CAR, K.A.; DOBROKHOTOVA, N.M.; YEVTEYEVA, N.V. Studying the processes of penetration and metabolism of some organic insecticides in insects and plants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:5-6 '59. (MIRA (Insecticides) (Succinic dehydrogenase) (MIRA 15:5)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

8/020/60/132/02/28/067 BO11/B002

AUTHORS:

Boldyrev, B. G., Gar, K. A., Yevteyeva, N. V.

TITLE:

Esters of Thiosulfonic Acids as New Fungicides

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 2, pp. 346-348

TEXT: Esters (I) of thiosulfonic acids are effective against microorganisms within a wide range. They also stimulate the development of plants thus increasing harvest. The authors investigated the fungicidal properties of methyl esters of alkanethiosulfonic acids (III), and the trichloromethyl esters (IV) of these acids. The authors do not agree with the American investigators (Ref. 3) as regards the assumption that the fungicidal effects of trichloromethyl esters of thiosulfonic acids are the same, regardless of the nature of the radical (Formula IV). This was disproved by the authors (see below). They also tested some aryl esters (V) and (VI) of alkane- and arene-thiosulfonic acids. The fungicidal action of all these esters was tested in the toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (Toxicological Laboratory) of the Institute imeni Ya. V. Samoylov (see Association) in the following species of fungi: Diplodia zeae, Alternaria radicina, Verticilium dahliae, Fusarium vasinfectum and Fusarium

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963020012-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

Esters of Thiosulfonic Acids as New Fungicides

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oxysporum. Certain concentrations of these preparations dissolved in acetone, were introduced into agar nutritive media, into which the fungi then were sown. The action of the esters was determined after 5 days. Similar experiments with equal concentrations of Figon, Kaptan, and Tsineb were conducted for comparison. Table 1 shows that trichloromethyl esters of alkanethiosulfonic acids are the most effective among all substances examined (I). During experiments in vitro they had a much better effect than similar esters of arenethiosulfonic acids. This action, however, is not due to the trichloromethyl group; the substitution of chlorine atoms by hydrogen atoms influences the activity of the compounds under consideration. The special effect of the nature of the acid radical R becomes evident during transition into the aryl esters of thiosulfonic acids (V) and (VI). While the aryl esters of methane- and ethanethiosulfonic acids (Table 1, No. 10-13) are still strongly fungicidal and even surpass the trichloromethyl esters of arenethiosulfonic acids (No. 7-9) in their action, aryl esters (VI) are considerably less active than other esters (I). Some of them, however, are not inferior to fungicides as active as Kaptan. The esters discussed here, particularly those of alkanethiosulfonic acids are thus highly active fungicides and are worth further investigation. The action of the fungicides was investigated in the Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (Institute of

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ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute). Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam im. Ya. V. Samoylova (Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insecto-fungicides imeni Ya. V. Samoylov)

PRESENTED:

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Method of determining SO, in the gas phase. 1. S. Libery
Filial, Trady Khim. Met. Inst., No. 3, 27-30 (1949).—The gas stream containing the SO: passes through a Drevel flask containing water with a few drops of starch solution and one drop of directed it solution. As the solution becomes discolored, titrated it of the solution is added drops from a burette mounted on the flask to maintain the violet coloration. Any 1 carried away by the gas stream is absorbed in a lask containing titrated I; solution. Unreacted SO; is absorbed in a lask containing titrated I; solution. The method is particularly suitable on the sintering of alumina-sulfate mixtures.

P.Z.K.